

SOME ORNITHOLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE VERNAY-
CUTTING EXPEDITION OF 1938/39 TO NORTHERN BURMA.

BY

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(With two plates).

It has been suggested that I should write a brief account for readers of the *Journal* of the expedition which Mr. Arthur S. Vernay and Mr. Suydam Cutting of New York led to the Laukkaung subdivision of the Myitkyina district in the cold weather of 1938/1939. A full account from the ornithological standpoint of this expedition, the other members of which were Captain Kingdon Ward, F.R.G.S. and Dr. Harold Anthony, Mammal Curator of the American Museum of Natural History is appearing in the pages of the *Ibis*. We were most ably assisted by four skimmers under Mr. Joseph Gabriel, whose services were lent to us by the authorities of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. We also received invaluable local assistance from Mr. R. E. McGuire, I.C.S., and the Assistant Superintendent at Laukkaung, Mr. J. W. McGuinness, Burma Frontier Service and many of their subordinates, as we did from the Rev. L. R. Dudrow and numerous officers of the Burma Frontier Force.

Captain Kingdon Ward and I left Myitkyina on November 16 and marched 11 stages to Htawgaw with 80 mule-loads of stores and equipment. From there he went on to Gangfang (5,000 feet) on the upper reaches of the Ngawchang stream to establish a base camp while I returned to Myitkyina to meet the other members of the party. This preliminary trip, made in perfect weather just after the conclusion of the rains, was a very fortunate one, as on it without moving from the mule-path and within the space of a few days we obtained a number of very rare birds including four specimens of *Harpactes wardi*, (the dark Trogon which had been once previously obtained by K. W. in the Seinghku Wang in the far north of Burma,) *Emberiza tristrami*, a small dark bunting which was new to the avifauna of India, *Pteruthius rufiventer*, and a specimen of the rare sandlark of Tibet, *Alaudula rufescens*; a number of hill-birds were found at remarkably low altitudes in the N'Mai Valley, and the steep Pyepat ridge above Laukkaung which had yielded several rare birds to me in previous briefer trips over it, produced a series of the little Green Tit Babbler (*Pseudominla cinerea*) and two rare finches, *Procarduelis nipalensis* and *Propyrrhula subhimachala*. In addition to this, I obtained an avocet on a village pond near Myitkyina, and a series of twelve dusky

thrushes (*T. obscurus*) which were apparently migrating. I am no botanist and have no hope of attempting to describe to readers of the *Journal* the very numerous botanical discoveries made by Captain Kingdon Ward, but I cannot forget his excitement at finding a new *Cypripedium* on the Pyepat ridge which had only once previously been found 600 miles further south in the Dawnas of Tenasserim. Throughout the journey, his great experience of travel, his eye for fruiting trees, and, beyond all, his painstaking work on the 'stomach-contents' of birds were of the highest value to me.

On December 12 Messrs. Vernay, Cutting and Anthony arrived at Myitkyina and we set off next day for Laukkaung where a week later we met the advance party who had returned from Gangfang. We secured some notable birds on the second journey including a scarlet finch (*H. sipahi*) and a specimen of the rare white-headed black bulbul, a shy and elusive bird which I had pursued unsuccessfully in these hills for 3 or 4 years. I was also lucky enough to secure four martins (*D. cashmiriensis*) of which one or two large flocks seemed to haunt the hillside near Laukkaung. I shall, however, always regret losing a large fruit-eating bat, as big as a woodcock, which gave me two easy chances at dusk near Tamu on the N'Mai:

'What is hit is history
and what is missed is mystery.'

This adage, alas! was too often in my mind all along; the owls, in particular, and the raptorial birds eluded us more or less throughout the trip.

We stayed for Christmas at Htawgaw and here several more rare birds were obtained. I shot a black finch (*Pyrrhoplectes epauletta*) and some Tibetan siskins, and also obtained a fine series of black bulbuls in two colour-phases. These, like most other birds in Htawgaw, were coming in in large numbers to flowering *leucospectrum* (dead nettle) and the dark grey birds obtained were all females and the black birds males.

We then moved on to Gangfang but halted for three days on the way to photograph an immense and picturesque gathering of Kachins, Chinghpaws, Marus, Lashis and Lisus which had come in to Gamhkawn for a feast and a congress organised by the Baptist Kachin Mission. Here numerous laughing-thrushes were seen on dead nettle and two of the rare striated laughing-thrushes were obtained. We reached Gangfang, our base-camp at the junction of the Ngawchang and Hpawte streams, on January 1, Dr. Anthony obtaining a specimen of *Emberiza cia* along the path.

While at Gangfang fresh takin-droppings were brought in from the hills behind Vijawlaw and a party consisting of Messrs. Vernay, Cutting and Kingdon Ward went after them without success, though a specimen of the rare *Myzornis pyrrhoura* was obtained. The writer camped alone on a stream above Hpawshi and spent three days after a bear in magnificent but very steep oak forest at the head of this stream. A fine male black bear was eventually obtained, and a skinner also shot, close to camp, a specimen of the

rare shortwing (*Brachypteryx stellatus*). This forest seemed however curiously empty and bird life, apart from a few hill partridges, very scarce, though the Lashis sometimes contrived to call up a number of small birds by uttering the four-fold note of the spotted owlet on a bamboo pipe. This note is used by both Lashi and Lisu throughout these hills. I never got above 9,500 feet on this trip but a pheasant which I believe to have been a *monal* was heard and the villagers here had many traps out for tragopan on cleared ground under the oak-trees. While we were at Gangfang, a Lisu brought in from Vijawlaw a live specimen of the slender-billed scimitar babbler (*Xiphiramphus superciliaris*), new to the Burma avifauna and the only one we saw throughout the trip.

On January 14 we started for Imaw Bum, with a long train of coolies in heavy rain which powdered the hills around with snow as low as 7,000 feet. On the second day we camped at 8,000 feet in moss-covered oak forest in which we saw many of the dark *Leioptila pulchella*, the Nepal cutia (*Cutia nipalensis*), and a flock of Blyth's suthora (*Suthora poliotis*).

On the following morning we crossed the Nyetmaw Pass (10,200 feet) into the Imaw basin, three blood pheasants (*Ithaginis c. kuseri*) being obtained on the way and a specimen of the rare yellow-browed tit (*Sylviparus modestus*) which was found, later, to be not uncommon in this forest.

North of the pass we came at once into heavy snow and the temperatures at 9,500 feet for the next week were extremely low. Bird life was scarce but the few birds met with made up in rarity what they lacked in numbers; the environs of one small alpine meadow, about an acre in extent, in which stood a few crab apple trees, produced the following: the allied grosbeak, the brown suthora, the great parrotbill (*Conostoma aemodum*) the dark rose-finch, (*Carpodacus edwardsii*), the black-faced laughing thrush, the Nepal tree creeper (*Certhia himalayana*) and the yellow-billed magpie (*Urocissa fl. flavirostris*). We also obtained at about 10,500 feet a specimen of the white-throated redstart (*Phoenicurus schisticeps*) and one of a flock of the little *Suthora fulvifrons*, a parrotbill of the high bamboo. Captain Kingdon Ward also shot a white-bellied dipper on the snow and icebound stream which flanks Imaw Bum and saw a Himalayan Kingfisher. A pair of very wild dippers seen by me on the same stream were, I think, the brown dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*).

The snow stopped us above 10,500 feet and we did not attempt the ascent of Imaw Bum. We saw no large mammals, though a few tracks (those possibly of the small panda and also of some ungulate) were seen in the snow.

A forest-fire, deliberately lit by Chinese traders, greatly disturbed the eastern face of this valley while we were here.

On January 26, the expedition divided; Messrs. Vernay, Cutting and Kingdon Ward crossed the northern edge of the Imaw ridge at 11,000 feet to Luktang and so down to the Ngawchang and round again to Htawgaw. They were, for the greater part of this trip, collecting at altitudes below 4,000 feet but met with several rare birds including the first Burmese specimen of the



Imaw Bum from near the Chimili. Typical Tragopan country.



An unknown valley near Imaw Bum.



Takin country at 12,000' near Chimili Pass.



View up the Hpawte Valley towards Chimili Pass.

Himalayan crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*). Dr. Anthony and myself recrossed the Nyetmaw Pass and spent a week in the forest south of it at 8,700 feet; the feature of this camp were the huge, grotesquely writhen, trees of *Rhododendron magnificum*, whose mossy trunks attracted many birds and whose huge leaves, two and a half feet long, provided shelters for our coolies. Birds on the south side of the pass were much more numerous and among them we met almost daily tits of three species, including Chinese black-headed tit (*Aegithaliscus bonvaloti*), many hoary barwings (*Ixops nipalensis*), *Herpornis xantholeuca* and vast numbers of stripe-throated yuhinas (*Yuhina gularis*). Other birds which had hitherto been accounted extremely rare in this part of Burma were the golden-breasted fulvetta (*Lioparus chrysotis*), the little chestnut-throated shrike-babbler (*Pteruthius melanotis*) and the nutcracker. The bulk of the birds here were feeding on *aralia* berries, the trees of which were in great abundance. On the last two days a pair of the beautiful white-spotted laughing thrush (*Garrulax ocellatus*) were shot in bamboo and a Trogon at 8,500 feet which turned out to be a new high altitude form of the red-headed trogon (*Harpactes erythrocephalus*).

Once again as we found throughout the trip, bird life above 9,000 feet was extremely scarce even in quite undisturbed forest land. At about 10,000 feet we saw tracks which were either of serow or gooral, and very numerous mouse-hare holes: pig undoubtedly occurred as high as our camp, and the only mouse-hare met with was trapped at that altitude. Dr. Anthony 'hi-jacked' at night with a lamp but the only mammal obtained in this way was a fine specimen of the large flying-squirrel.

We returned to the base camp on January 31, and two days later set off for the Chimili Pass. At Gangfang I obtained a solitary Ibisbill which had been seen on the river in January. We spent one night at Hpawte, a big Lisu village standing on a bare rock-strewn hillside and here, among the hundreds of little buntings which thronged the grass and bracken, I managed to secure a specimen of the rare rufous-breasted hedge-sparrow (*Prunella strophiala*), a dark and very wary bird which was not uncommon in bracken and rocks elsewhere, and also two or three of the equally rare Manipur Fulvetta. This latter is found at much lower altitudes than Oustalet's Fulvetta which is the common bird of the cane above 10,000 feet.

We camped next night at 10,500 feet about two hours march from the Chimili Pass. As elsewhere at such an altitude it was possible to be out for many hours between 10,000 and 12,000 feet and think oneself lucky to see one bird, but we found the avifauna of the Chimili hills very similar to that of the Imaw hills forty miles away. All the three rare parrotbills, (*Conostoma aemodium*, *S. unicolor* and *fulvifrons*) were obtained at between 11,000 and 12,000 feet, and a flock of tits passed daily within a few yards of camp. These tits included *Parus ater*, *rufonuchalis* and *dichrous*, also *Aegithaliscus bonvaloti*. We also obtained three of the little-known shrike-babbler (*Pteruthius xanthochloris*). A yellow-browed tit (*Sylviparus modestus*) was seen in a pine tree with a flock of

Parus at about 11,500 feet. The common bird of the cane and the upper limit of the tree was the beautiful little Oustalet's fulvetta (*F. vinipectus*). I saw no pheasants but a pair of Temminck's tragopans were brought in by a Lashi and on the last morning I again heard the strange loud cry which I took to be that of a monal. Every morning at dawn we used to hear the forlorn note of the spotted owlet, and a pair of jungle crows were frequently seen near camp. A pair of black eagles flew one evening along the ridge at 12,000 feet and quartered over the great cliff which flanks the Hpawte stream headwaters. I also saw a buzzard at this altitude. The larger mammals were again very scarce here though snow stopped us exploring the 2 big valleys north and south of the pass-road where takin undoubtedly occur.

It snowed very heavily on our last three days in this camp but we were surprised to find that life in a single-fly tent warmed with a hurricane lamp was not intolerable at that altitude. The skimmers however suffered severely and also our cook, a Mugh from Chittagong, into whose philosophy no dream of snow had ever entered.

After a week here we were recalled to Gangfang to meet the rest of the expedition. A fine red serow, shot by Lisus in the snow behind Vijawlaw, was brought into camp at Hpawte on the journey back.

On our return to Gangfang, it was decided to abandon our original proposal to visit the Sajyang Pass and the high hills at the headwaters of the Ngawchang stream. New birds were secured daily which included a solitary snipe and Elwes's crake on a tiny pond close to the base-camp. Teal were seen apparently on migration and large flocks of Tibetan Siskins and Nepal House Martins.

We then spent a few days at 7,500 feet in the abandoned cantonment of Hpimaw. Spring was now upon us and the Hpimaw pass road was almost blocked with several feet of snow. Birds obtained at this camp included a fine series of bull-finches (*P. erythaca*), the black woodpecker (of the very large form *forresti*) and a dusky thrush (*Turdus n. eunomus*). I spent much time on the pass-road with indifferent success but saw here a pair of jays and a pair of allied grosbeaks (*Perissospiza icteroides*). I subsequently saw jays at between 8,000 and 10,000 feet in two other places but they eluded me throughout the trip. They were probably Rippon's jay which Lord Cranbrook obtained in the Adung. I also saw close to me at 9,000 feet an immense wild-boar and hoolocks were heard at about this altitude on the day we left.

One rare bird which escaped me here was *Emberiza elegans*, a dark bunting with a conspicuous yellow head. A Lisu had brought in one to us at Gangfang, and I had a good view with glasses of another at Hpimaw, but it was nearly a month later when I managed to shoot two at Htawgaw which I had seen four or five times. As this bird was observed or obtained at four widely-separated camps it cannot be uncommon in these hills but it is quite new to the Indian avifauna.

We then returned to Htawgaw and marched southwards to a

camp near the Panwa Pass. At Hparè a fine male Lady Amherst pheasant (*Chrysolophus amherstiae*) was brought in by villagers and Dr. Anthony also saw a wolf, unfortunately just too far to shoot. Wolves undoubtedly occur in small numbers in Yunnan and the villagers in the neighbourhood of the Hparè and Panwa passes say they come over at infrequent intervals. There is a record of two being shot near the Spimaw Pass by sepoy after the Four Years War. The country now became much more open and our camp at Changyinhku was on the edge of scattered oak and alder forest, with great patches of scarlet flowering *Rhododendron delavayi*. This forest was full of birds we had not met with before, and on the alder cones we obtained Himalayan crossbills and Tibetan siskins while the oak forest held woodpeckers of four or five species, tree creepers, the small minivet and nuthatches. At one patch of flowering rhododendron the birds seen searching for the nectar included jungle crows, red-billed magpies, Chinese barbets, yuhinas of two species, rose-finches and the little scarlet Dabry's sunbird, also two forms of pied wood-pecker and cinnamon sparrows. Under the oaks we got *Emberiza cia*, and others on the open meadows near the pass, and saw many Stone's pheasants (*Phasianus elegans*). This pheasant, in all its notes and ways most closely resembling the pheasants of home, was the only one we had any opportunity to observe or shoot throughout the trip. The bare round hills of Changyinhku, where there were occasional patches of potato cultivation, also held many skylarks (*Alauda arvensis*). These were mostly in pairs and the males were singing as were stonechats, and white wagtails. I have little doubt all three nest there.

Close to the pass I obtained three woodcocks, two of which were feeding at a stream in open meadows near noon. Two of these birds, a male and a female, were by their organs, about to breed, and I have no doubt that it is here, if anywhere in Burma, that the first Woodcocks' eggs will be obtained. On the short grass near the pass my orderly also obtained a single water pipit (*A. spinoletta*) though the majority of the pipits here were Indian tree-pipits (*A. hodgsoni*).

On March 12, Messrs. Vernay and Cutting departed for Myitkyina and the rest of the expedition returned to Hparè. We spent three very wet days on the way in the oak forest near Zuklang at 8,500 feet and found it alive with wrens. We obtained a single chestnut-headed wren (*Tesia castaneocoronata*), which was not uncommon, and three of the rare long-tailed wren (*Spelaornis souliei*). As a rule these birds were either quite invisible or offered a momentary chance at about thirty inches range.

On a bramble-covered hillside on the way to Hparè I saw Rippon's bullfinch, the black finch and the red-headed rose-finch at close quarters but they were difficult to shoot and still more difficult to retrieve though I managed to obtain a single specimen here of *Procarduelis nipalensis*.

Captain Kingdon Ward and myself then did a final camp close to the Hparè Pass. We saw here a blood pheasant and jays and obtained some of the tits and tree creepers we had got near the

Chimili, as also specimens of the Manipur Fulvetta which were about to breed. I had the good fortune to have a momentary glimpse of two fine male tragopans and a mouse-hare, but was stupid enough to miss at fairly close range with a shot gun and S. G., a head-on chance at a Michie's deer, on the hillside at 9,500 feet close to the Hparè Pass. Two specimens in the iron-grey winter coat had been brought in to us by natives but this was the first chance any member of the expedition had had of observing one. In flight it looked completely black with a very noticeable white 'flag'. The ordinary red barking deer certainly occurred up to 7,000 feet in the country traversed by the expedition and was seen or obtained both near Changyinhku and Gangfang. We also saw many sambhur tracks and picked up an immense shed horn at over 9,000 feet: one stag was seen but not obtained. On the last day I obtained the female of a pair of Ward's trogon which was about to breed and also shot a pair of the red-headed trogon at approximately the same altitude a mile away. A mole, a creature which Dr. Anthony had made many attempts to trap, was brought in by a Lashi from the pass and on our return to Hparè we found that Dr. Anthony had been extremely successful in obtaining a series of a rare *Nectogale*, a water shrew which the villagers caught by damming streams and poisoning them with aconite. Another mole was caught in a mouse-trap on the Pyepat ridge on the way home.

The return journey was uneventful, except for an immense gathering of black bulbuls on the Pyepat ridge. We obtained here both the dark and whiteheaded forms, as also the brown and scaly-breasted wrens: I saw enough to convince me that the Pyepat ridge and the 'Valley of Death' which adjoins it together form as fine a natural sanctuary for birds as any that exists in Burma. Blyth's parrotbill, the golden-breasted fulvetta, and the striated laughing-thrush were all obtained at Pyepat, as also one of a pair of the rare and silent *Columba pulchricollis*. Tree creepers were seen but not obtained.

At Laukkaung immense numbers of the common rose-finch were seen feeding on wild raspberries and still more on the journey down the N'Mai valley. On the way down from Chipwi I paid a brief visit to the caves about four miles away of which I had heard sensational accounts from previous travellers in these hills. They are not by any means as extensive as I had expected; the entrance is a hole about 3 feet high and the largest cavern is about 30 yards long by 30 feet high. They harboured an immense congregation of bats and we secured a good series of two forms for Dr. Anthony.

At Tanga, on the journey down, two very large flocks of Short-toed Larks were encountered on the small open space by the rest-house. They kept flying away south and returning, but we managed to secure five. They were *Calandrella brachydactyla*, which I had once previously obtained near Myitkyina itself.

We reached Myitkyina on April 12. We had collected 1,000 mammals and 1505 birds. The mammals were mainly small ones and, though many were new to Burma, and others of extreme

rarity, it is impossible for me to define here the actual results, with which Dr. Anthony expressed himself well satisfied. The birds consist of 299 species (not counting racial forms in some of which we got 2 in different parts of the hills. Of these 53 I had not previously met with in Burma and of 23 I could not find any published Burma records.

PART II.

The following are the more important birds obtained. The nomenclature is that used by Dr. Ernst Mayer. Of those marked* there are no previously published Burma records.

Urocissa fl. flavirostris.

6 specimens between 5,500 and 9,500 ft.

A rare hill and forest form of *U. erythrorhyncha*.

Nucifraga caryocatactes yunnanensis.

1 at 8,700 ft.

Parus ater æmodius.

2 at 10,500 ft.

Parus rufonuchalis beavani.

5 at 9,500 to 11,000 ft.

*Parus d. dichrous.**

4 at 10,500 ft.

Sylviparus m. modestus.

14 between 8,500 and 10,500 ft.

Aegithaliscus iouschistos bonvaloti.

6 between 7,000 and 10,500 ft.

*Conostoma æmodium.**

3 between 9,200 and 11,000 ft.

Paradoxornis unicolor.

7 between 9,200 and 11,000 ft.

Paradoxornis p. poliotis.

10 between 8,000 and 9,000 ft.

*Paradoxornis fulvifrons albifacies.**

2 at 10,500 ft. in cane.

Sitta h. himalayensis.

8 specimens. The common nuthatch above 8,000 ft.

*Garrulax ocellata similis.**

2 in oak-forest at 8,700 ft.

Garrulax rufogularis.

1 specimen.

Trochalopteron subunicolor.

8 specimens. Common at 7,000 ft. on Pyepat ridge.

Trochalopteron affine oustaleti.

21 specimens. The common Laughing-Thrush up to 9,500 ft.

Grammatoptila striata austeni.

6 specimens. 5,000 to 7,500 ft.

Babax l. lanceolatus.

1 specimen. a rare or very shy bird.

Xiphiramphus superciliosus forresti.*

2 specimens (? 7,000 ft.)

Alcippe cinerea.

3 specimens: common on Pyepat ridge at 7,000 ft.

Fulvetta vinipectus perstriata.

22 specimens. the common small bird of the cane above 9000 ft.

Fulvetta cinericeps manipurensis.

8 specimens. a bird of scrub jungle between 5000 and 8000 ft.

Fulvetta chrysotis forresti.

4 specimens: usually seen with Suthora poliotis at about 7000-8000 ft.

Leioptila desgodinsi.*

1 specimen at Htawgaw. (6000 ft).

Leioptila pulchella caeruleotincta.

23 specimens. Common from 7,000 to 9,000 ft.

Actinodura nipalensis saturator.

26 specimens. Common from 8000 ft. in oak and rhododendron forest.

Yuhina g. gularis.

25 specimens, the commonest bird of the oak forest above 8,000 ft.

Yuhina diademata.

5 specimens.

Yuhina occipitalis obscurior.*

4 specimens.

Yuhina nigrimentum.

1 specimen.

Yuhina bakeri.*

1 specimen.

Cutia nipalensis.

13 specimens. Usually in oak forest above 7,000 ft.

Pteruthius erythropterus yunnanensis.*

9 specimens.

Pteruthius m. melanotis.

8 specimens, mainly in oak forest above 8,000 ft.

Pteruthius xanthochloris pallidus.*

3 specimens—10,000 to 11,000 ft.

Pteruthius r. rufiventer.*

6 specimens, 6,000 to 8,700 ft.

Microscelis sp.

31 specimens, comprising black, dark-grey and whiteheaded forms.

Certhia discolor shanensis.

3 specimens in oak and alder forest at 7,200 ft.

Certhia nipalensis.*

5 specimens, 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

Troglodytes t. nipalensis.

4 specimens.

Spelæornis souliei.

3 specimens at 8,000 ft.

Spelæornis longicaudatus kauriensis

2 specimens.

Pncēpyga a. albiventer.

✓ 3 specimens 7,000 ft.

Cinclus cinclus.*

1 at 9,200 ft. near Imaw Bum.

Brachypteryx stellatus.*

1 at 7,000 ft. in bamboo.

Microcichla s. scouleri.

1 specimen.

Phenicurus frontalis.

16. The common redstart of the middle hills between 4,500 and 7,000 ft.

Phenicurus schisticeps.*

2 specimens, 1 at 10,500 ft.

Tarsiger chrysaeus.

2 specimens. Others seen at 7,000-8,000 ft.

Tarsiger cyanurus.

28 specimens: one of the few common birds of the road from 4,000 to 7,000 ft.

Tarsiger indicus yunnanensis.

11 specimens, 9,000 to 10,000 ft. in cane.

Turdus rubrocanus gouldi.

7 specimens, and others seen 5,000 to 7,000 ft.

Turdus naumanni eunomus.

2 specimens.

Turdus obscurus.

12, all in November and December along the mule-road.

Turdus dixonii.

8 specimens all along the mule-road.

Turdus m. mollissimus.

1 specimen.

Prunella strophiatea.

2 specimens: not uncommon in rocks and bracken at 7,000 ft.

Cyornis concretus cyaneus.

1 specimen.

Horeites fortipes.

3 specimens: common in spring 6,000-7,000 ft.

Phylloscopus proregulus.

5 specimens.

Phylloscopus pulcher.

1 specimen.

phylloscopus subaffinis.

15 specimens.

Perissospiza icteroides.

3 specimens at 9,200 ft.

Pyrhula erythaca.

13. Common on budding willow etc. at 7,000 to 8,000 ft. in February.

Pyrhoplectes epauletta.

1, in a flock at 6,000 ft. Others seen at 7,000 ft.

Loxia curvirostra.

3 specimens, 5,000 to 7,200 ft.

Hæmatospiza sipahi.

One shot, another seen at 5,000 ft.

Propyrrhula subhimachala.

4 specimens, not uncommon above 6,000 ft.

Carpodacus edwardsii.

10 specimens from 7,000 to 9,500 ft.

Procarduelis nipalensis.

2 specimens, one at 7,000 ft.

Spinus thibetanus.

4 specimens: several large flocks seen 5,000 to 7,000 ft.,

Emberiza tristrami.

1 at 6,000 ft. on Pyepat ridge.

Emberiza cia.*

2 near Panwa pass, 7,000 ft.

Emberiza elegans.

3 obtained at Gangfang and Htawgaw and seen in two other places all above 5,000 ft.

Delichon nipalensis.

7 specimens. Large flocks near Gangfang at 5,000 ft.